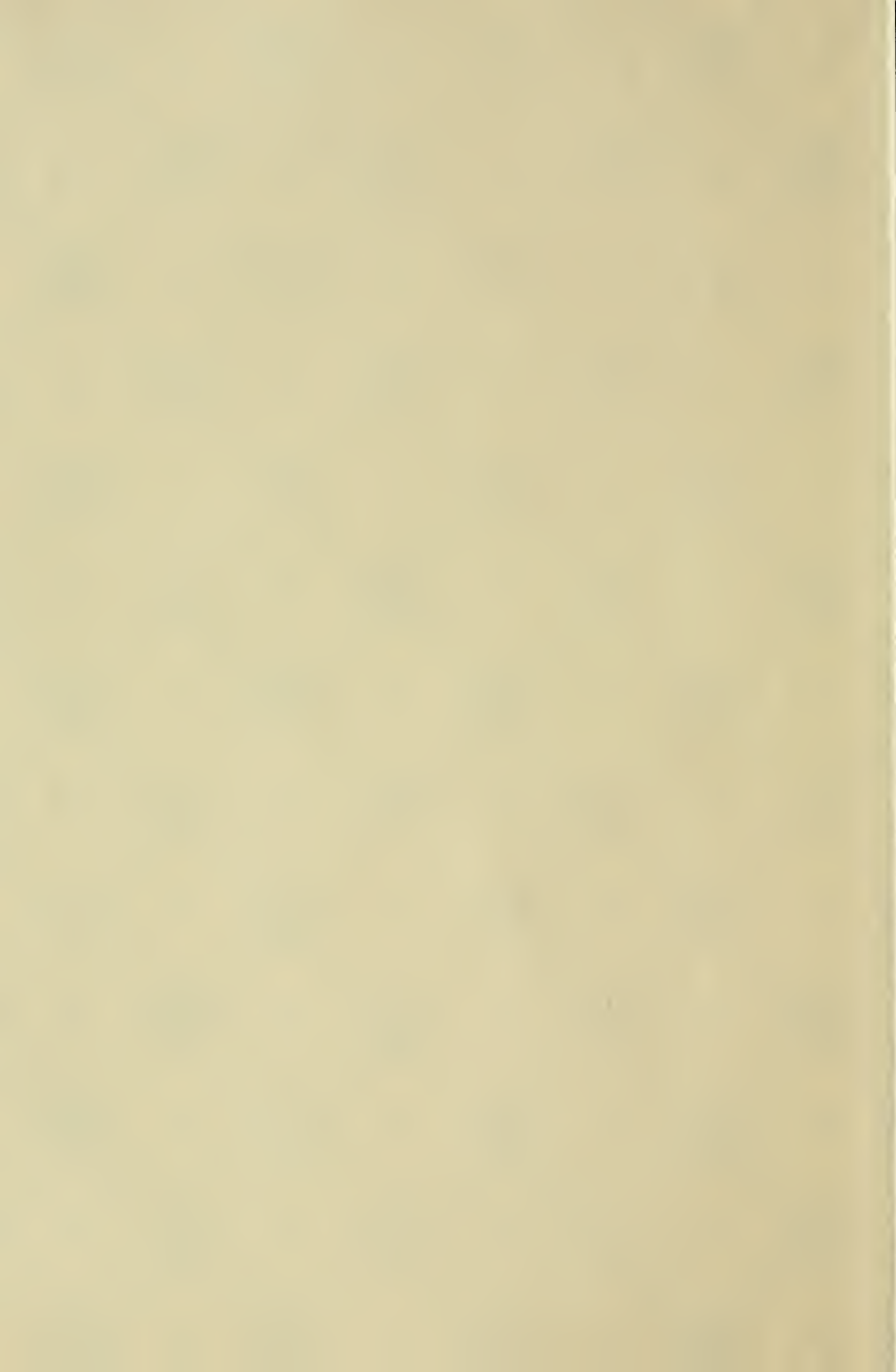


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JANUARY, 1904.

GREATER VERMONT

NUMBER

THE VERMONTER

RESOURCES



INDUSTRIES



10c. A COPY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY CHARLES S. FORBES,
ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

\$1 A YEAR

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WINTER DAIRYING

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NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

a separator and get the benefit of the highest prices of the year
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THE DE LAVAL IS VERY MUCH THE BEST CREAM SEPARATOR

in every respect, and saves \$10.00 per cow each year of use.

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NEW ENGLAND AGENTS:

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GENERAL OFFICES:

74 Cortlandt Street,
NEW YORK.



The advertisement features a large, stylized anchor that curves around the right side of the central text. In the upper left corner, there is a small illustration of a cream separator, which is a mechanical device with a hopper at the top, a rotating bowl, and a collection cup at the bottom. The text is arranged in a bold, serif font, with the anchor's shank passing behind the words 'THE U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR'.

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OF
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TO
DAIRYMEN**

**THE
U. S.
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Buy the U. S. Separator and find it an anchor that will keep you from drifting onto the rocks of discouragement and loss. Nothing like it to make Money and save Labor.

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Write for illustrated catalogues.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.



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VIEW OF PART OF QUARRY NO. 1.

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Remember us when you are in need of anything in granite—it does not matter what—nothing is too large—nothing is too small.

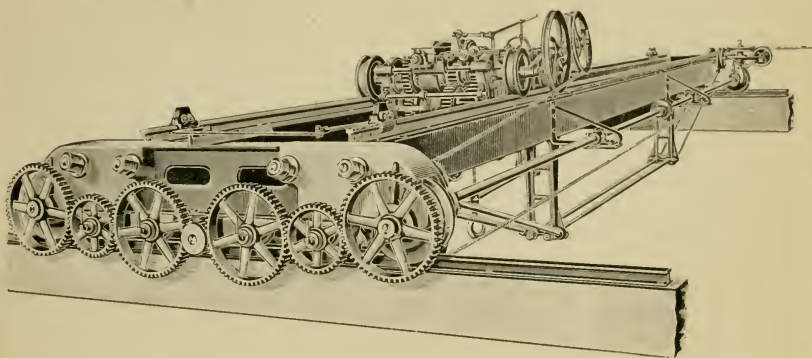
Woodbury Granite Co.

GEORGE H. BICKFORD,
Manager.

Hardwick, - Vermont.

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We are prepared to furnish plans and working drawings of the most approved types of STONE PLANTS, and can give patrons the benefit of a long and varied experience.

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Established in 1895.



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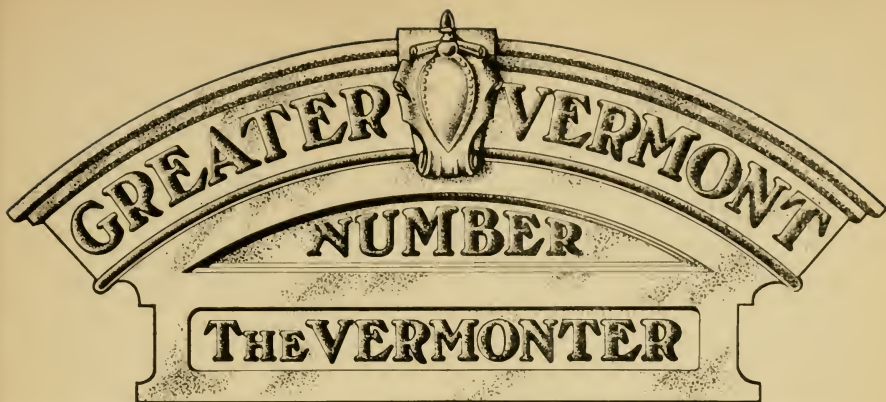
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CHARLES S. FORBES, Publisher, St. Albans, Vt.



**MAP OF
VERMONT**

1903



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VOL. IX.

JANUARY, 1904.

No. 6.

INTRODUCTION.

BY HON. JOSEPH A. DEBOER.

THE press of the State has been giving considerable discussion to what has been called a New Vermont or a Greater Vermont. The first title has been sometimes used in the idea that it somehow had reference to the legislation of 1902, by which half a century of prohibition was supplanted by a license law. I have never understood that men who used either of the foregoing expressions in its true intent designed to limit their meaning to that inferior idea. It was used to express rather their conviction of a change in tendency and in increasing industrial, commercial and financial work throughout the State, of modification in old time political opinion, of actual and prospective increase in population, and of a true impulse in the direction of a broader development of our opportunities and duties, which they believe exist, and to which they are glad to give their best co-operation and support. They do not expect to legislate values into existence or to jack up the grand-list by statute or suddenly to vastly change the opportunities for thrift and profit by a new State policy on the liquor question or on any other question. They do believe that wise laws, and particularly the enforcement of wise laws, will help these matters along, and they believe, also, that there does exist to-day in Vermont the impulse of a new strength and a

more active desire for new work, directly traceable to the people. Their purpose is to take hold of that fact, to fix it in the minds of all and to seek the substitution of that idea of practical work in Vermont by Vermonters for what some years back they feel has been rather the reverse.

It is true to-day, for example, that a great many voters regard State affairs of more direct concern to their welfare than mere outside matters, and they are coming to demand, accordingly, while Federal issues shall not be disregarded, that State issues, State needs, State economies and State accounting shall neither be lightly viewed nor totally ignored.

Many men also think seriously over the fact, especially where local experience has emphasized it, that the State has added and is now receiving a considerable number of foreigners to its lists. These new-comers are beginning to till its farms, handle its slate, carve its marbles, cut its granite, help run its shops, and, more than that, are beginning to influence our modes and kinds of thought. They declare that these men are here to work and to stay, to make values and homes here, to raise their families here, and that they are not merely saving Vermont from the odium of an adverse census, but, in fact, are most valuable and worthy citizens, making large contributions to

its wealth and being in no small degree responsible for its progress. They strongly favor, on merit, and urge, as good public policy, the recognition of these new elements into the life of the State and one other fact of equal importance, that our native-born youths to-day enjoy and are influenced by a different environment from that of yore. Therefore they think that Vermont is undergoing a change in impulses and in sentiment, as it ought to do and as it must do to keep up with and somewhat ahead of the average work in its sister States. Those who have used the expressions of a New or a Greater Vermont believe and admit this fact, and they also are inclined to urge it as good public doctrine and policy for the State to act upon, to get the benefit of and to use in its material development, rather than to stop it or give it friction by neglect. They declare for an earnest and active work, *locally distributed as far as possible*, and hold that it is lean wisdom to stay set, with nothing doing, when the rest of the country is clearly reaching after the benefits of expansion and public improvements everywhere. A man may retire from business if he sees fit, but there is no standing still for a State, and least of all for such a State as this, whose history, whose composition and whose opportunities alike commend it to prosperity and growth. Self-government is not and was not designed to be the dead rot of a machine-made directory, but the living force of applied conclusions, reached by full, frank and free debate and enforced by an honest and independent vote. Vermont self-government has been very honorable, because exceedingly conservative, and there does not exist now any desire to exchange quantity for quality in this respect. It is solely that men to-day feel the need of a somewhat greater action, if our people everywhere are to hold a position of equality, if not of relative advantage, in the competitive exchange of services and values in their times. Not one of them would detract a single word from the great praise and respect which is deservedly due to the men and achievements of Old Vermont. They hold those men and their times in the most abiding and loyal esteem; but, then, too, they think it no crime to declare the reverse of some ancient propositions and, in their stead, say that Vermont is as good a State to live in as to leave, to make money in as another, if the work is put up, and to develop,

if we rightly use the wealth at our doors, and that it is and should be kept as a State of opportunity, in which the idea should be cultivated of developing its own resources, of sustaining its own people, of really backing up its own public servants, of giving youth, and particularly our own educated youth, a chance to work, of securing good local administration everywhere and of tending most of the time, to use a homely phrase, to our own shop. This is not meant to imply the slightest disinterest in public questions outside of this State, but it is meant to imply and to declare that we will probably contribute most to the common country by first making Vermont agriculturally more fruitful, educationally more progressive, industrially more constructive, commercially more active and competitive and *just as fair in the distribution of working results among all the people as it can possibly be done*. While such work cannot be done all at once, it can be honored in the observance, it can be made the rule of debate, and of belief and efforts to that end can be initiated, as has been already done in many of the larger cities and towns, in every town of the State.

The people have the power. There is already a good momentum, and it is sustained by the ablest papers in the State. What the thinking men of the State want are better roads, a right use of public charters, intelligent supervision of corporations, a wisely spent tax, the best attainable public schools, the increase and protection of our forests, better attention to the local government of our towns and more attention in their proper time to affairs of State than to less relevant issues. They want largely attended and honest primaries, pure elections, opportunities on merit, prompt and effective execution of laws, and investments of money within the State. It is upon the existence of more of this kind of thought, opinion and desire and of ambition to seek prosperity, thrift and honor, rather in ourselves than wholly in the past, that the idea and term of a New or a Greater Vermont is founded. In this sense it is a good working idea, wholly true and practicable and bound to achieve results of value, if accepted and acted on, especially by the young men of the State, in all of its villages, cities and towns. It will in due time mean better farms, better roads, better schools, better business, better shops, better work, better local self-government, more benefits to

INTRODUCTION.

go around, a better chance for all and a growing prosperity for the State. This idea and this purpose surely, even if not to-day everywhere sustained by the facts, are in general upheld by the census, by increased bank deposits, by a growing grand list, by a more active and more independent interest in public affairs and by more active work in the offices of the State. As an idea it may be called optimistic or sentimental, or both, but it has the weight of a fact and, as a working proposition, it is mightily more friendly to the best interests of our people's future than inaction or destructive criticism.

I say this from some acquaintance with the history of Vermont, believing that it has made progress all of the time, and that to-day it is stronger, wealthier and better as a State in which to live and work and enjoy the benefits of republican institutions than ever before. It has changed in some aspects of its social and family life, but not for the worse. Its position in the country at large is relatively as good. At no time have its sons at home and its graduates abroad been more numerous identified with the country's military, civil, commercial, colonial and diplomatic work. Never have its natural resources undergone more active conversion. At no time in half a century has the public conscience been more active or more open on questions of State and Federal policies than now, except, of course, the period of the Civil War, when all Vermont, without regard to parties, rose to heroic heights in the discharge of its duty as a State. Hence to-day men are found advocating measures which for years were kept strenuously suppressed. The idea is dominant once more that reforms and progress come from the people and not from within party organization and that slender voting margins between parties may mean greater margins of public service, and, finally, that public trusts are best discharged by the best men without so drastic a regard for party supervision as used to be the rule. The idea stands for clean towns, good streets, plenty of light, pure water supply, decent sewers, fire protection, proper sanitation, well-kept homes, attractive public buildings, the best attainable schools,—everything, in short, *that will do most men the most good on the pure merit of these questions.* Men interested in talking this idea are merely seeking to do work on a living basis. They are for arbitrating troubles

instead of hatching them. They are trying to be honest in their logic and its use and simply urge that in our times we shall strive for what the forefathers sought in theirs, to find out what is right and best for the greatest number and do that with the utmost speed ourselves rather than in the slow hope that it will do itself.

There is much of this new impulse at work in Vermont, as will be indicated in the special articles to which these words are only insufficient preface. It is not that the advocates of a New, or Greater, or Better, or More Prosperous, or More Active, Vermont, or by whatever term one may choose to call it, think less of its past than they urge responsibilities upon the present, but that they believe in honoring that past best by its extension and by handing it down to future generations, not impaired, but improved by the greater opportunities which we to-day enjoy. There is no such thing as standing still with honor in this contest of economies and material progress, either here where we live or in New England at large.

Consequently, it has become necessary to pay more attention to the conservative and scientific financing of our towns and to admit that the small office and the work of the man in it (as distinguished from our offices for honor) usually more nearly touches the citizen in his daily life. Fill it carefully and educate new material up to the point of filling it. Attend to the work of the town meetings and to every article in the warning. It is simply public business and should be done properly and thoughtfully. The voters themselves are the legislators there. Send your best men to the legislature, your hard-headed men of good sense and good judgment, hard workers after their arrival there as well as before their elections. It is not good self-government for the people to be pushed too often from their seats. Taxes should be made as light as possible and bear equally, but a well-spent tax is a good thing and buys more public advantages and services than money usually does. If a tax stands between good and wise administration of municipal or state affairs, raise the tax but do so equitably, spend it carefully and then exact a true accounting for the results. Good public institutions are good things but it takes taxes and genuine supervision to make them so.

Geographical distinctions in State matters

are myths. If a mountain stands between you and the man you want, cross the mountain. Good measures require good men. As measures know neither age nor point of compass, so men should be chosen for their uses to the State in the furtherance of such measures and for the discharge of public work. Private corporations look for the best men and do not often ask about their politics or their residence. This is pure, ordinary, public, sixteen-ounce business, practically self-evident to all.

It is also true of clinging close to good public servants, as Vermont has always so honorably and so profitably done, and especially in the case of the judiciary. It is doubtless wise (and adherents of the "new" idea also believe in this doctrine) not to make changes in the statutes too often, well written general laws, with special legislation reduced to a minimum, being the serviceable public course. When a new idea comes to the front and is made law, it is equally good public and political economy, as an affair of pure administration, to give the new law a fair chance to prove its merit or demerit, time being always an essential element in the proof, and, by the same token, there is no more virtue in continual strife over a State policy which does not affect the constitution than there is in want of harmony in any business organization.

It is very gratifying to note the fine examples of industry and growth which now exist in St. Johnsbury, Burlington, Barre, Newport, Proctor, Rutland, St. Albans, Northfield, Brattleboro, Bennington, Hardwick, Bellows Falls, White River Junction, Hyde Park, Winooski, Montpelier and in many other cities and towns of Vermont. Particularly pleasing is the fact, also, of increase in the students and equipment of our schools and colleges and the prospects and expanding purposes of the University of Vermont. When, indeed, to everything which the State is, we add the splendor of itself and of its history and then begin to think of its future in terms of its men, women and children and of the wealth of opportunities at their doors, I am proud and glad that it came to me to be counted one among the many thousands of men who believe in and are now working in and for a Greater Vermont in the sense in which I have tried to define it. In the sense of honor, Vermont's future may not, perhaps, be greater than its past but honor consists in acting well our own parts within our own times, holding practical results in view, so that everywhere in the State good work, thrift, comfort, health, happiness and contentment, may be the ruling factors in our own lives and in those of our children.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

BY PROF. GEORGE H. PERKINS,
State Geologist.

FOR more than a hundred years Vermont has received a revenue from its mineral resources. From a small beginning the products of her marble, granite and slate quarries have increased to such an extent that to-day she leads every State in the Union except Pennsylvania in the amount and value of stone annually produced.

The total value of the principal products of Vermont quarries in 1880 was \$1,757,283; in 1890 it was \$3,593,449 and in 1900 it was \$4,516,102. Thus it will be seen that the value of the stone product doubled in the decade from 1880 to 1890, and that it was \$1,000,000 greater in 1900 than in 1890. In the two years from 1900 to 1902 the increase in the value of these products exceeded \$1,100,000, equal to the total gain in the ten years from 1890 to 1900.

During the present year probably not less than \$7,000,000 worth of stone has been quarried and sold. The amount invested in this industry is at least \$12,000,000; the number of men employed being fully 10,000. There is also a considerable quantity of other stone quarried in Vermont, including limestone used in making lime—soapstone, and limestone and sandstone for building purposes.

The stone industry has been very prosperous during the year now drawing to a close. Quite a number of new marble, granite and slate quarries have been opened and developed, and new shops and mills, or additions to old ones, have been built in 1903. Extensive granite deposits have been developed in Barre, Hardwick and Bethel during the past 12 months. Several new and extensive quarries of marble have been opened in Rutland county. There

has also been increased activity in the slate industry in the Rutland county slate belt and at Northfield. It is estimated that the production of marble, granite and slate during the present year has been increased from 20 to 25 per cent (according to various estimates made) over the output in 1902. This fact makes 1903 the banner year in this industry.

Vermont marble, granite and slate are sold not only in America, but are sent to the most distant parts of the world, so that there is probably not a civilized country in which Vermont stone can not be found.

MARBLE.

From the earliest days in the settlement of the country Vermont has been pre-eminent for the quantity, quality and beauty of the marble produced from the ledges of the State, and the fame of our marble is now greater than ever. Vermont supplies more marble than do all other States combined. The value of all marble sold in the United States annually amounts to, in round numbers, five millions of dollars. Of this amount Vermont supplies three millions, but much of the marble of other states is of inferior quality and can be sold only for building stone, while only a small part of the Vermont marble is sold for this purpose. Most of it is fine enough for interior, ornamental and statuary work and of these finer grades this State furnishes over two-thirds.

Nearly all the light colored marble of the State is located in Addison, Bennington and especially Rutland counties. The Brandon quarries on the north and those at Dorset on the south are at the limits. Besides light marbles there are the valuable beds of variegated red and white marbles of Franklin and Chittenden counties.

As stated above, these marbles are mostly light colored, that is white variedly shaded with black, or less commonly brown, reddish, greenish or bluish bands, lines and blotches. The varieties are very numerous and many of them very elegant. Besides the veined marble, pure white, some of it fine enough to be used in the best statuary, is found.

Several sorts of limestone are used as marble and when sawn and polished make a jet black or gray stone. Most of this is obtained on Isle La Motte.

The limestone quarried at Swanton is usually

used for making lime, and it is also sawed and polished to some extent, when it makes a very pretty dove colored marble.

A very valuable addition to the marbles named are the so-called Champlain and Roxbury marbles.

In the scientific sense these are not true marbles, but they are none the less fine, on that account, and are more elegant and costly than any of our ornamental stones. The Champlain marbles are hard, beautifully variegated in reds, browns, greens, olives and whites, no two slabs being exactly alike and none like any other stone ever seen. Still harder and more superb is the green, black and white verde antique of Roxbury. During the past year, 1903, marble of various kinds has been extensively quarried in Swanton, Burlington, Brandon, Pittsford, Proctor, West Rutland, Rutland, Dorset and Roxbury.

Vermont has, as would be expected, the largest marble companies in the world. The Vermont Marble Company far exceeds in capital invested, number of men employed and value of output, any known marble firm. They alone annually produce about one-half of all the marble sold in the United States, and fully two-thirds of the finer grades used in interior and monumental work, including every variety found in the State.

Besides this great company there are the Rutland-Florence, recently organized, the Columbian, the True Blue, all at or near Rutland.

North, at Brandon, with mills at Middlebury, is the Brandon-Italian, and south is the old Freedly quarry and mills at Dorset Mountain and the recently established Norcross-West Company at Dorset. These firms have each capital invested from \$150,000 to \$1,000,000.

GRANITE.

The State holds the first rank in the value of rough granite sold for monumental work, and the value of rough building granite stock sold from her quarries has for some years nearly, if not quite, equalled that produced in Massachusetts or Maine.

Granite has not been quarried in any large way in Vermont except during the last decade. Twenty years ago the total product did not exceed \$50,000, while last year it was over \$1,500,000 and is rapidly increasing.

Moreover, there is practically no limit to the amount of granite which Vermont can produce. Thus far only a very small part of the workable granite area has been touched. It is not probable that granite of better quality than the best Vermont granite now on the market will be found here or anywhere.

The principal granite quarries now in operation are at Barre, Hardwick, Woodbury, Dummerston, Bethel, Groton, Ryegate and Derby. There are also good granite deposits at Williamstown, Kirby, Calais, Topsham and other places and there are great areas of fine granite in Vermont yet wholly untouched. Different varieties of granite are obtained in different localities, and indeed often in the same quarry.

All known shades of gray granite are found in the State, but nowhere has red granite been found. Much of the Vermont granite is fine grained, compact, strong and very even in color and texture.

There is probably no locality any where in the world where so large quarrying or stone cutting operations are carried on within an equal area as in Barre. It is not only the principal granite center of the United States, but I think of the world, and it is rapidly becoming greater. During the present year the steady increase of the last few years has been more than fully maintained.

Just how many quarries, large and small, are now in operation in and about Barre it does not seem possible to ascertain without direct personal investigation, but it is probable from the facts at hand that not far from a hundred are now worked or have been recently. Most of the granite sold, however, comes from less than half this number of quarries. There are in or near Barre a number of large and well equipped "sheds" in which granite is cut, polished and carved.

At Windsor, on the north side of Mt. Ascutney, there is a quarry of a very hard, dark green syenite, called in trade Windsor Green granite, which is a valuable stone for columns or other interior work, as it takes a fine and durable polish and is rich in appearance.

There are at present about a dozen quarries in operation in Woodbury and numerous finishing works in Woodbury and Hardwick, especially the latter place where most of the stone quarried in Woodbury is dressed. The granite business in this region, though of

recent development has grown very rapidly, and the works of the Woodbury Granite Company at Hardwick are probably the largest and best equipped in the State.

During the present year several new quarries have been opened at Bethel in a very light granite, quite different from any other quarries in the State. It is a hard and beautiful stone and will almost certainly be in great demand as it becomes known.

SLATE.

No other State except Pennsylvania produces as much Slate as Vermont. During some years the State has produced twice as much slate in value as all the rest of the Union outside of Pennsylvania. Slate has been quarried in Vermont for more than 100 years. Many of the oldest headstones and hearths are of this material. The total area of the slate belt is about 260 square miles, and is mostly located in Rutland county west of the great marble region. There are also extensive deposits of slate in Washington county. The great slate belt of Western Vermont is nearly 30 miles long from north to south and from 5 to 10 miles in width. It begins on the north at West Castleton and extends southwards on each side of Lake Bomoseen through the towns of Fair Haven, Poultney, Wells and Pawlet. Within the Vermont slate belt there are about 150 quarries, including those abandoned permanently or temporarily.

These quarries produce several varieties of slate—unfading green, sea green, purple, variegated and dark gray. The larger part of the quarries produce only roofing slate, but a few, as that at Cedar Point, and one or two at Scotch Hill, produce what is known as mill stock, that is large, thick slabs which are cut for billiard tables, mantels, tiling etc. Fair Haven, Poultney and Granville, N. Y., are the chief business centers of the Western Vermont slate belt. Here are located extensive and finely equipped mills for finishing the product quarried. Marbleized slate is produced only at Fair Haven. No black slate is produced in Western Vermont, Washington county producing all that is quarried in the State. At Northfield several quarries are now in active operation. The slate is a fine, unfading black, of excellent quality and the demand for it is constantly increasing.

In many localities, especially in the Champlain valley, good building stone is quarried. This is mostly limestone, but there are several large quarries of sandstone.

There are in the State many large deposits of good limestone, from which fine and strong lime might be burned, but the manufacture is carried on only in a few places. Lime is at present burned at Swanton, Highgate, Leicester and Weathersfield. The value of the product in 1902 was \$219,643.

There are outcroppings of soapstone in Windsor county, and at one time considerable of the stone was quarried and sold. There is but little quarried at present.

Deposits of talc are found at Stockbridge and Moretown. Beds of manganese, mica, ochre and kaolin have been worked in different sections of the State in past years.

Deposits of asbestos are found in Lowell, Eden and other towns in Lamoille and Orleans counties. During the last two or three years mining rights were acquired in the section named by five companies. Extensive mills were erected and a considerable quantity of asbestos mined, but the industry has been practically abandoned on account of the inferior quality of the product mined.

There are extensive deposits of copper in Orange county. The Elizabeth mine at Strafford has been worked for more than 100 years. The other mines are the Vershire mine at Copperfield, and the Eureka and Union mines in Corinth. The first of these is owned by the Tyson Brothers. Only the Elizabeth mine has been worked to any extent the past year.

The old Ely Goddard mine at Copperfield, owned by George Westinghouse, is not at present in operation.

There is gold in Vermont, but it is widely distributed and in so small quantities that the cost of collecting it is far greater than the value of gold obtained. Active gold mining is now carried on only in Bridgewater and Readsboro. It is most commonly found in the sand of streams, although gold-bearing rock is found at Plymouth and Bridgewater.

There are numerous deposits of iron ore in various localities, but none has been mined of late years.

THE VERMONTIER hereby extends its thanks to the 500 or more persons who have contributed facts or figures contained in the current number of this magazine. The record of the expansion of the industries and the development of the resources of the State has been made possible by their individual aid.

The introduction to Greater Vermont by Hon. Joseph A. DeBoer should receive the careful consideration and serious thought of every Vermonter. The article bristles with good ideas and practical suggestions which, if carried out would prove beneficial and advantageous to the State and its people.

The special articles which appear in this number are from the pens of representative Vermonters eminently qualified to write on the subjects treated by them. These articles separately tell in a concise and interesting manner the story of Vermont's expansion and constitute a most valuable history of progress.

The attention of our readers is particularly directed to the advertising pages of THE VERMONTIER. The advertisements contain much interesting text and a number of attractive illustrations. They represent the leading and most successful industrial interests in the State.

Probably every Vermonter is in favor of the expansion of the industries and the development of the resources of the State. A practical way to demonstrate this idea is to help expand the circulation of THE VERMONTIER by sending a dollar for a year's subscription.

The regular features and departments of THE VERMONTIER have been omitted in the January number to make room for the History of Greater Vermont. They will be found again in the February number. Articles intended for the G. A. R., Grange and Women's Club's departments should be sent in before January 10.

A supplement will be issued with the February number containing numerous illustrations of industrial works, quarries, water powers, etc., intended for this issue, but omitted to make room for the text of valuable articles.

STATE FINANCES.

BY HON. JOHN L. BACON,
State Treasurer.

THE State of Vermont is practically free from debt. This is literally true so far as any floating or unfunded liability is concerned; and its only bonded indebtedness is the issue in aid of the State Agricultural College amounting to \$135,500, which matures in 1910.

The condition of the State treasury on December 1, 1903 was as follows:

LIABILITIES.		
Registered Loan, due 1910,	\$135,500.00	
Due to towns:		
U. S. Surplus Fund,	2,701.85	
Balance State School Tax of 1903,	475.82	
Balance State Highway Tax of 1903,	4,857.20	
Liquor License Fees,	\$52,770.02	
Fines under License Act,	3,445.00	
Total,	\$56,215.02	
Less Costs paid,	7,219.57	48,995.45
Total Liabilities,	\$192,530.32	
Surplus over all liabilities,	14,858.27	
Cash on hand and in banks,	\$207,388.59	

The balance of receipts under the License Act (No. 90, Acts of 1902) reported as a liability, is held to defray the expenses incurred by the State in the administration of the law, after which any balance remaining is to be added to the State Highway Tax for apportionment to the towns on the basis of road mileage.

The principal source of the State's revenue is now the Corporation Tax Law, originally enacted in 1882, and amended in 1902. Under its operation, the receipts in recent years show large increases, and the legislature of 1902 found conditions such as to justify them in levying no direct tax. During the year ending June 30, 1903, the receipts from taxes were:

Corporation taxes,	\$539,073.96	
License taxes (on capital stock: by corporations.)	18,047.83	
Collateral inheritance taxes,	29,440.15	
Total taxes, (except State),	\$586,561.94	

The special taxes directly assessed on the grand list comprise the highway, of 5 per

cent., and the school, of 8 per cent., which are annually re-apportioned to the several towns, for permanent roads (in proportion to highway mileage), and for school purposes (according to number of legal schools maintained, respectively. The highway tax for 1903 amounted to \$90,329.53; the school tax to \$144,527.41.

The total payments for State expenses from the treasury during year were, \$866,679.75

Deducting from which the Miscellaneous Receipts, viz.:

From State institutions,	\$52,009.71	
From County Clerks and Judges of Probate,	75,348.17	
From miscellaneous sources,	36,861.90	\$164,219.78

Leaves the Net Expenses, \$702,459.97
Subtracting Total taxes, (except State), 586,561.94

The balance to be otherwise provided for was \$115,898.03

Which excess of expenses over receipts, however, was more than met by the receipt of \$125,000 from the United States Government on account of the State's claim for interest paid by it on funds borrowed for Civil War purposes.

The total Civil War expenditures by the States appear to have been about \$4,600,000, of which the United States made reimbursement for the enrollment and equipment of troops to the extent of about \$1,000,000. \$1,650,000 of the remainder was obtained by the issue of bonds, while the balance of about \$2,000,000 was raised by direct taxes during the war. Although bonds continued to be issued from 1861 until early in 1865, their redemption was begun in 1866, and by the end of 1871 all but \$320,000 had been paid, those then outstanding being gradually disposed of until wholly retired in 1879. This record of patriotism and good financiering in the provision of funds for the defrayal of the extraordinary expenses brought on by the war, and of remarkably rapid retirement of the debt created, is one of which Vermonters may justly be proud.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE steam railroad is the pioneer of industrial development and trade expansion. The railways of Vermont have been the primary factors in developing the natural resources and building up the industries of the State. The management of the different railroads have offered ample transportation facilities for local and through traffic and provided necessary spur tracks for the convenience of their patrons. To-day Vermont has a railway service and equipment equal to her sister states. The physical condition of all the more important railways is first class, the main line of the principal systems having been relaid with heavy new steel rails and provided with new steel bridges during the past few years. It is doubtful if there are anywhere in the country any better single track railways than those in Vermont.

The total railroad mileage of Vermont is, in round numbers, 1,050 miles of single track, of which more than 800 miles is comprised in three great systems—Central Vermont, Rutland and Boston and Maine. These trunk lines traverse the State from north to south, and each run several finely equipped through passenger trains daily between New York, Boston and Montreal. These roads also do a heavy local and through freight business.

Among the other railways may be mentioned the Canadian Pacific, reaching Newport where it delivers its trains to the Boston & Maine; the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain, crossing the State from Swanton to Lunenburg, where it connects with the Maine Central, forming a direct line through the White Mountains to Portland; the Montpelier & Wells River; the Delaware & Hudson, penetrating Rutland county from Albany, N. Y., and the Grand Trunk crossing Essex county on its line from Montreal to Portland; also the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington, Woodstock, White River Valley, Barre, Clarendon and Pittsford, Hardwick and Woodbury and Upper Coos.

Three railways in the State were built and are exclusively operated for the transportation of stone. Two of these roads—the Barre and the Hardwick and Woodbury are interesting illustrations of engineering skill. They run respectively from Barre and Hardwick to the summit of mountains, up very steep

grades to granite quarries, and bring down huge blocks of rough stock to be cut in mills or sheds at the terminals, or shipped unfinished to points beyond. The Clarendon and Pittsford railway runs from the marble quarries in Proctor and vicinity to the mills of the Vermont Marble Company in Proctor, Rutland and West Rutland, connecting at each place with a trunk line of railway.

The bonded indebtedness and the amount of capital stock on railway property in Vermont aggregates \$44,091,519. The railways of Vermont have enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity during the last twenty years and their gross earnings show a substantial increase during each decade since 1880.

The railways have been prosperous in common with other industrial interests in the State. This is especially true in the decade from 1893 to 1903. During this period the railway mileage was increased 66 miles, making it 1,054 at the present time. The principal extension was the construction of the Rutland-Canadian road, from Burlington across the islands of Lake Champlain, to the Canadian border in the town of Alburgh, and to Rouses Point, N. Y.; with a main line of 43 miles; the building of the White River Valley railway, from Bethel to Rochester, with a mileage of 19 miles, and the Canada Atlantic extension in the town of Alburgh, of 3 miles of main line.

The traffic of the railways has gradually increased each year since 1893, and this increase has been very marked since 1900. The gross earnings of the railways in the State in 1903, were larger than ever before in any 12 months.

From the reports made to the Vermont Railroad Commissioners in 1893 and 1903, year ending June 30, the following figures have been compiled covering the business done on the railways wholly within the State. The gross earnings in 1893 were \$7,100,000, and in 1903 they were \$10,320,000, in round numbers. This shows a gain of \$3,220,000 for 1903 over 1893. The number of tons of freight carried on these railways in 1893 approximated 7,000,000 tons; in 1903 it was 8,628,000 tons in round numbers, an increase of 1,628,000 tons. The number of passengers carried was more than 500,000 greater in 1903 than in 1893.

Lake Champlain affords a water route for traffic between ports in Grand Isle, Franklin, Chittenden and Addison counties and New York ports by steamers, sailing vessels and canal boats, the latter furnishing a freight transit line through the Champlain canal between the lake and the Hudson river and the Erie canal during the season of navigation.

The Champlain Transportation Company is the only line operating steamers for passenger and freight traffic on the lake. This company own four steamers, two of which are large and magnificent steel hull boats. The "Vermont" and "Chateaugay" are recent additions to the

fleet of the C. T. Co., and cost upwards of \$250,000. These new steamers are notable contributions to Greater Vermont.

It is impossible to adequately present within the limits of a single number of a magazine the complete story of Greater Vermont. An attempt has been made to briefly survey the industrial field and business world, and to show in a general way that Vermont has progressed in common with her sister States. In subsequent numbers it is proposed to write up at length and illustrate the industries and resources of Greater Vermont.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

THE manufacturing industries of Vermont have enjoyed a period of unexampled prosperity during the past 20 years. The increase in the number of industrial establishments and also in the amount and value of products have been greater during the decade from 1890 to 1900 than in any previous one. Since 1900, however, the expansion year by year of the manufacturing industry has been more marked than even before that time. The year 1903 surpassed all previous years in the output of the mills and factories in Vermont. The Census of 1900 contains reports from 4,071 manufacturing establishments in the State, against 3,031 in 1890, a gain of over 1,000. The capital invested in 1900 was \$48,547,964, or \$16,000,000 more than in 1890. The value of the products in 1900 is returned at \$56,646,715, against \$38,340.66 in 1890, or almost \$20,000,000 more than 10 years ago; to produce which involved an outlay of \$1,620,876 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc.; \$12,237,684 for wages; \$3,482,448 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, etc.

Some of the largest and most prosperous manufacturing establishments in Vermont are the Lane Manufacturing Company, makers of saw mills and traveling cranes; the Jones and Lamson Company, builders of turret machinery; the Vermont Farm Machine Co., makers of farm and dairy machines and machinery; the Estey Organ Co., manufacturers of reed organs and pianos and the E. and T. Fairbanks Co., makers of scales of every description.

The textile industries in Vermont number 45. These figures include 29 woolen mills, 10 hosiery and knit goods mills, and six cotton mills. These mills represent an investment of \$5,490,000, and in one year produced goods to the value of \$4,750,000. They employ over 3,000 hands, to whom were paid \$1,125,000 in one year. There are in round numbers 650 saw mills in the State. The capital invested in the lumber industry approximates \$1,000,000. The number of wage earners engaged in lumbering and in the manufacture of timber products exceed 5,000. The annual value of all lumber and timber products exceeds \$8,000,000, including the products of sash, door and blind factories.

The 27 establishments reported in 1900 as engaged in the manufacture of paper and wood pulp had a capital of \$4,853,806, and gave employment to 1,216 wage-earners, with total wages of \$571,018. The products were valued at \$3,384,773.

The manufacture of flouring and grist mill products in a total of 211 establishments, with a capital of \$1,289,497, gave employment to 190 wage-earners in 1900, and paid in wages \$81,363. The value of the products amounted to \$3,222,347.

There are 61 foundries and machine shops in the State, having a total capital of \$2,750,000. This industry employs an average of 1,300 wage-earners to whom it pays \$626,000 annually. The annual value of the products is \$2,185,000.

MOTIVE POWERS.

VERMONT contains within its borders more rivers and a greater number of waterfalls than are to be found in the same extent of territory elsewhere in the United States. A glance at the geographical map of the State in the current number shows that the streams aggregate thousands of miles in length from their sources among the green hills to their mouths in the fertile valleys. These rivers have innumerable waterfalls which constitute the primary motive power for extensive industrial purposes. The principal rivers whose waters are utilized to turn the wheels of industry in Vermont are the Connecticut, Otter Creek, Lamoille, Winooski, Missisquoi, Black, (Windsor county), Black, (Orleans county) Deerfield, West, Quechee, White, Ompompanoosac, Wells, Passumpsic, Nulhegan, Battenkill, Hoosac, Poultney, Clyde, Pawlet, Barton, New Haven, Walloom-sac, Waits, Saxton's, Williams, Mad, Dog and Moose. It is difficult to estimate the available mean horse power capacity of the hundreds of waterfalls used and unused within the State on account of the great difference in the volume of water flowing in the streams in dry and wet seasons. The United States census reports furnish the only complete figures ever gathered concerning the water powers in Vermont, and these statistics cover only the amount of horse power actually used by each industry reporting.

In 1880 the total amount of motive power used for manufacturing purposes was 63,114 horse power. In 1890 it was 98,554 and in 1900, 138,095. The increase from 1880 to 1890 was 35,240 and from 1890 to 1900, 39,541. The figures for 1900 included 87,615 horse power from water wheels, 45,142 from stationary steam engines, 729 horse power from electric motors and the balance from gas and gasoline engines. These figures fall far short of representing the primary motive power at present utilized for industrial purposes which probably exceeds 170,000 horse power, including 100,000 furnished by water powers.

There has been a decided evolution in the source and character of the motive power used for manufacturing purposes during the last twenty years. Previous to that time, and for

a considerable period thereafter, the main source of the primary motive power for industrial works was water wheels. Steam in the years prior to 1880 was utilized to a considerable extent as an auxiliary power. The decade from 1880 to 1890, while it witnessed a marked increase in the development of water power, also saw a decided advance in the utilization of steam engines and boilers for primary or auxiliary power.

Since 1890 there has been a remarkable development of water, steam and electric power in Vermont. The electric dynamo and motor has produced a revolution in modern activities and life. In no other industrial line has such marked progress been made as in the utilization of water and steam power for generating electricity for various uses. The building of electric plants has revolutionized conditions of life and advanced the spirit of enterprise many years in a comparatively brief period. It has stimulated prosperity far beyond what was possible under the old time water power service.

ELECTRIC PLANTS.

The age of gas and the age of electricity for illuminating purposes are distinct eras in the memory of the present generation. The electric light has penetrated all sections of the State and supplanted largely the semi-darkness which prevailed in many communities using kerosene and gas for-lighting streets. THE VERMONT has gathered statistics which show a wonderful development in electric lighting service in Vermont. To-day there are not less than 72 villages and cities in Vermont provided with electric lights for public and private use. There are eight municipal electric plants owned by incorporated villages and 42 plants owned by corporations or individuals. The following table shows the name of the owners, the villages or cities lighted, the horse power capacity and the number and kind of lights installed for street lighting and commercial purposes.

STATISTICS OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANTS IN VERMONT.

NAME OR TITLE	VILLAGES OR CITIES LIGHTED	Horse power of Pri- mary Mo- tive Power	No. of Street Lights	No. Lights in Houses, Stores, etc.
<i>Under Municipal Ownership.</i>				
Village of Barton.	{ Barton Barton Landing	675	275 I 30 I	4,000 I 600 I
Village of Enosburg Falls.	Enosburg Falls	125	126 I	1,343 I
Village of Hardwick.	Hardwick	223	160 I	5,000 I
Village of Lyndonville.	Lyndonville, Lyndon and Lyndon Center	650	40 A 24 A	6,000 I 4,200 I
Village of Morrisville.	Morrisville and Cady's Falls	250	238 I	3 500 I
Village of Northfield.	Northfield	135-125 s	24 A	4 000 I
Village of Swanton.	Swanton and Highgate	500	45 I	3,000 I
Village of Wells River.	Wells River.	150		
<i>Corporate or Individual Ownership.</i>				
Bethel Electric Light Co.	Bethel	250	35 I	1,800 I
Bennington Electric Light Co.	Bennington and Benning- Center	125	66 A	{ 45 A 8 300 I
Bradford Electric Light Co.	Bradford	100	80 I	1,200 I
Bristol Electric Light Co.	Bristol	240	20 I	2,200 I
Brattleboro Gas Co.	Brattleboro and West Brat- tleboro	500-600 s	42 A 90 I	5,000 I
Burlington Light & Power Co.	{ Burlington, Winooski	2,600	200 A 20 A	16,000 I 2,000 I
Chelsea Electric Light & Power Co.	Chelsea	125-75s	50 I	800 I
Consolidated Light & Power Co.	{ Montpelier Barre	2000-1500s	93 A 91 A	8,500 I 6,600 I
Fowler C. O.	{ Waterbury North Troy	136 I 230	136 I 15 I	975 I 608 I
Fair Haven Electric Co.	Fair Haven & Poultney	1,200	40 A	5,000 I
Fall Mountain Electric Light & Power Co.	Bellows Falls	512-525 s	56 A	15,000 I
Hyde Park Electric Light & Power Co.	Hyde Park	100	35 I	100 I
Island Pond Electric Co.	Island Pond and Derby Line	1,000		10,000 I
Johnson Electric Light Co.	Johnson	150	108 I	1,500 I
Ludlow Electric Co.	Ludlow	165	110 I	1,400 I
Manchester Light & Power Co.	Manchester, Manchester Depot and Factory Point	50-175 s	90 I	3,000 I
Middlebury Electric Light Co.	Middlebury	250	26 A	3,000 I
Molly's Falls Electric Light & Power Co.	{ Marsfield Plainfield Cabot	200	16 I 26 I 16 I	400 I 450 I 300 I
Mascoma Electric Light & Gas Co.	White River Junction and Hartford	*	133 I	3,000
Neshobe Electric Co.	Brandon	375	24 A	3,700 I
Newport Electric Light Co.	Newport & West Derby	300	20 A	5,000 I
Nelson, Hall & Co.	Montgomery and Mont- gomery Center	100	40 I	500 I
Parker H. B. & Son.	North Troy	60		60 I
Peoples' Electric Light & Power Co.	Essex Junction	150	150 I	2,000 I
Pioneer Electric Light Co.	{ Barnet McIndoes Falls	100		500 I 200 I
Robinson and Allen.	South Londonderry	45	20 I	325 I
Robb, C. H.	East Berkshire	100		300 I
Richmond Light & Power Co.	Richmond	125	57 I	600 I
Rochester Electric Light & Power Co.	Rochester	65		1,100 I
Rutland City Electric Co.	Rutland & West Rutland	1,000	150 A	{ 185 A 12,000 I
Swett, Comins & Co.	Richford	150-200 s	12 A	2,000 I
St. Albans Electric Light & Power Co.	St. Albans	350 s	73 A	5,000 I
St. Johnsbury Electric Light & Power Co.	St. Johnsbury & St. Johns- bury Center	175	130 A	12,000 I
Springfield Electric Co.	Springfield	500	50 A	3 000 I
Vermont Marble Co.	Proctor	500	17 A	1,500 I
Vergennes Electric Co.	Vergennes	230	30 A	2,500 I
Viles, J. S.	{ Montpelier Barre Middlesex	2,000-500 s		7,000 I 8,000 50 I
White River Electric Co.	Randolph	400	225 I 5 A	3,000 I
Windsor Electric Light Co.	Windsor	260-250 s	24 A	2,000 I
Woodstock Electric Co.	Woodstock	200-200 s	100 I	3,000 I
Wilmington Electric Light Co.	Wilmington	85	40 I	

*Power house at Lebanon, N. H. s indicates primary or auxiliary steam power. A indicates Arc lights. I indicates incandescent lights.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

THE expansion of electric railways in Vermont has been marvellous since the trolley system was first installed for the operation of street railways in 1893. In no other direction in the industrial world has there been so remarkable a development in a single decade as in the growth and extension of electric railways in this State from 1893 to 1903. The construction of these transportation lines marks a new era and solves the problem of rapid transit in town and country alike. The operation of these electric railways has greatly stimulated trade in the business centers favored with such facilities. These roads represent a large investment of capital, much of it furnished from sources outside of the State, and they also give employment to many men.

Ten years ago, or to be exact, previous to 1893, there was not a mile of street-railway in the State operated by electric power. The year 1893 opened with two street railways in Vermont, and these were operated by animal power. These horse-railways were the Burlington and Winooski, and the Rutland Street, with 13 miles of track and an equipment of 19 passenger cars. The capital stock of these two roads aggregated \$325,000, and their bonded

debt amounted to \$206,000; a total obligation of \$531,000.

In 1893, both the Winooski and Rutland Street railways adopted the trolley system and began operating their lines by electric power. During the next 5 years four new electric railways were built with a mileage of 28 miles. The five years following, 1898 to 1903, witnessed the construction of 4 new electric roads with a mileage of 38 miles; also the extension of an old road representing an increased mileage of 14 miles.

The close of the year 1903 finds ten electric railways completed and in operation in the State. These roads have a total mileage of main line track of 100 miles in round numbers, with an equipment of 137 cars. They represent an investment aggregating \$4,450,000 in stock and bonds. The total number of passengers carried in 1902 was 5,308,971.

A comparison of these two statements show an addition in 10 years of 8 railways with 80 miles of track and 110 cars. It further shows an increased investment of over \$3,900,000.

The following table contains the statistics in detail regarding the electric railways in Vermont.

STATISTICS OF ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.*

Name of Company.	Location of Road.	Mileage.	Date Opened.	No. of Cars
Barre and Montpelier Trac. Co.,	Montpelier to Barre.	9.2	1898	14
Bellows Falls and Saxton's River,	Bellows Falls to Saxton's River,	6.5	1900	10
Bennington and Hoosac Valley,	Bennington to N. Y. Boundary,	8.	1898	20
Brattleboro Street Ry.,	Brattleboro,	4.43	1895	10
Burlington Traction Co.,	Burlington to Winooski,	10.76	1893*	20
Military Post Street Ry.,	Winooski to Essex Junction,	4.64	1895	7
Mt. Mansfield Electric Ry.,	Waterbury to Stowe	10.5	1897	6
Rutland Street Ry.,	Rutland to Fair Haven,	25.	1894*	26
St. Albans Street Ry.,	St. Albans to Swanton and St. Albans Bay.	13.5	1901	12
Springfield Electric Ry.,	Springfield to N. H. Boundary.	5.25	1897	12

* Electricity supplanted animal power.

Name of Company.	Bonded Indebtedness, Total.	Total Capital Stock.	Passengers Carried One Year.
Barre and Montpelier,	100,000	120,000	756,471
Bellows Falls and Saxton's River,	75,000	100,000	141,196
Bennington and Hoosac Valley,	182,000	200,000	747,448
Brattleboro,	125,000	55,500	364,987
Burlington Traction.	125,000	200,000	1,414,535
Military Post,	75,000	85,000	314,143
Mount Mansfield,	200,000	300,000	107,680
Rutland.	750,000	1,200,000	1,059,408
St. Albans,	193,000	200,000	307,783
Springfield.	100,000	64,600	95,320

SAVINGS BANKS & TRUST COMPANIES

Figures from Reports of the State Inspector of Finance.

NO better barometer of prosperity can be presented than the balance sheets of the Savings Banks and Trust Companies. These institutions are the depositories of wage earners and individuals of moderate means. The volume of banking business done by these financial corporations during the last two decades is most remarkable, and indicates an unprecedented degree of prosperity in Vermont during the past twenty years.

There are twenty-two Savings Banks and twenty Trust Companies doing business in the State. Between 1883 and 1903 there were seventeen new Savings Banks and Trust Companies organized. The total deposits during this period increased from \$14,050,647 to \$44,628,148. The gain from 1893 to 1903 was \$17,365,219.

For the year ended June 30, 1903, there was a gain in deposits of \$2,640,651, over the preceding year. The total number of depositors

in 1883 was 46,318; in 1893, 89,115 and in 1903, 134,323; an increase of 88,005 in 20 years, and of 45,208 in 10 years.

The interest and dividends paid for the year ended June 30, 1883 was \$457,011; for 1893, \$819,507; and for 1903, \$1,323,339. This shows an increase of \$362,496 paid in 1893 over that in 1883 and of \$503,832 in 1903 over that in 1893. The total surplus and accumulated profits was \$523,519 in 1883, \$1,490,703 in 1893 and \$2,549,439 in 1903; or \$967,284 in 1893 in excess of the same items in 1883, and \$1,058,736 more in 1903 than in 1893. The total resources of all the Savings Banks and Trust Companies in 1883 was \$15,107,461; in 1893, \$29,835,544 and in 1903, \$48,377,839.

This shows a gain in the ten years from 1883 to 1893 of \$14,718,083, and in the ten years from 1893 to 1903, of \$18,542,295. The gain in resources for the last decade was greater by \$3,823,487 than for that preceding.

COMPARATIVE RESOURCES IN 1883, 1893 AND 1903.

DESCRIPTION.	June 30, 1883. Amount.	June 30, 1893. Amount.	June 30, 1903. Amount.
Mortgages on real estate in Vermont.	\$2,921,155.25	\$5,356,498.63	\$8,887,395.99
Mortgages on real estate elsewhere.	3,950,143.44	9,943,110.83	17,930,069.17
Loans on personal security.	2,460,475.47	2,908,062.97	3,418,350.33
Loans on deposit book collateral.			160,515.50
Loans with bank stock collateral.	262,358.46	234,777.59	312,914.35
Loans with mortgage collateral.			903,392.60
Loans with other collateral.	408,159.44	726,459.10	490,187.41
Loans to towns, cities, etc.,	248,842.52	374,517.12	1,180,028.13
United States bonds.	426,678.50	111,900.00	199,307.36
Municipal bonds.	2,510,782.14	7,936,611.02	10,826,266.01
Real estate for banking purposes.	190,679.55	189,405.82	319,452.71
Real estate by foreclosure.		208,330.34	482,455.31
Bank stock.	431,485.00	389,009.00	449,685.00
Miscellaneous assets.	502,660.03	94,753.49	90,354.28
Deposits in Banks.	642,904.82	905,957.02	2,190,267.71
Cash on hand.	151,136.82	456,151.50	537,197.41
Total.	\$15,107,461.44	\$29,835,544.43	\$48,377,839.27

COMPARATIVE MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

	June 30, 1883. Amount.	June 30, 1893. Amount.	June 30, 1903. Amount.
Total number of depositors.	46,318	89,115	134,323
Total amount of deposits.	\$14,050,647.08	\$27,262,929.69	\$44,628,148.77
Number of depositors residing in Vermont.		79,253	118,080
Amount of deposits of residents of Vermont.	\$11,438,368.79	\$23,149,307.21	\$37,360,903.18
Number of non-resident depositors.		9,862	16,243
Amount of deposits of non residents.	\$2,612,278.29	\$4,113,622.48	\$7,238,314.29
State taxes paid during the year.	58,647.22	172,323.49	287,090.61
Expenses exclusive of taxes during the year.	127,313.69	123,045.65	214,112.54
Dividends paid stockholders of trust companies during the year.	35,767.82	43,300.00	54,125.00
Dividends paid depositors during the year.	421,243.74	776,207.44	1,323,339.45
Average amount of deposits to each depositor.	300.33	305.93	332.24

NATIONAL BANKS.

BY HON. FRANK L. FISH.
National Bank Examiner.

THE industrial prosperity of the country is accurately reflected by the amount of business done by the National banks. The extension of the National banking system throughout the United States has been marvellous during the two decades ending with 1903, and the reports made to the comptroller of the currency covering this period show that the volume of business done by the banks in Vermont has been relatively as large as in the rest of the country.

The statements elsewhere given of the condition of the National banks in this State in September, 1883, 1893 and 1903, tell the story of the remarkable and steady increase of the individual deposits and the growth in the resources of these financial institutions in the past 20 years.

An examination of the first and last schedules covering a period of twenty years shows that while the loans have increased less than a million dollars, the individual deposits have mounted up from less than six millions to over twelve millions of dollars. At the same time, the United States deposits have increased from about thirty-two thousand to almost a million dollars. Bonds for circulation have diminished to the amount of two millions and a half, and bonds for deposits have increased to correspond with the increase in United States deposits; while United States bonds on hand have decreased over forty thousand dollars. The item of stocks and bonds has increased nearly four millions, and the amount due from reserve agents over a million and a half. The cash on hand has increased over half a million. The decrease in capital stock has been a million and a half while the surplus, including the undivided profits, has increased over four hundred thousand. There is no corresponding item in the report of 1883 for the balance of over half a million due to Trust companies in the report of 1903. This item was probably included in the individual deposits of the earlier report and if the same were treated in the same manner, in the re-

port of 1903, an increase of over six and one-half millions would be shown.

Against the item of notes rediscounted of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, in 1883, the report of 1903 shows but thirty-five thousand. The impressive features of the first and last reports are that while the loans have remained almost stationary, the stocks and bonds have increased more than five times, the cash, including balances due from reserve agents, considerably more than doubled; the total earnings increased nearly half a million, and deposits increased by more than one-half. The reduction in capital stock by no means indicates a loss, as in most instances it has been paid back to the stockholders. The decrease in circulation while due in part to the reduction of capital stock is more largely due to the fact that the banks at the time of the report of 1903 had not deemed it expedient or profitable to take out their circulation in full. On the whole the report of 1903 shows a gratifying increase in business over the report of 1883.

Capital invested in National banks in Vermont has usually brought good returns in dividends, and deposits have with few exceptions been safely guarded in these institutions. Banking houses have been much improved in the two decades—1883—1903—and modern vaults and safes have taken the place of older and less secure protection. Burglary alarm systems and burglary insurance have further added to the safety of the banks' assets. While an occasional dishonest hand from within may wreck a National bank, and now and then one from without may get some of its treasures, it will, notwithstanding, continue to be as safe a depository for funds as any human institution.

It is noticeable that growth has been most marked during the last decade. Rates of interest have been high, deposits good, and losses few. If this period is to be an index of what the future has in store, the Vermont National banks have entered upon an era of marked prosperity.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

STATISTICS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

RESOURCES.	1883.	1893.	1903.
	47 banks.	48 banks	48 banks.
Loans and discounts,	\$12,054,045.45	\$13,354,330.59	\$12,790 890.16
Bonds for circulation,	7,278,000.00	3,445,000.00	4,712,500 00
Bonds for deposits,	50,000.00	50,000.00	981,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand,	53,500.00	133,600.00	8,600.00
Other stock and bonds,	888,295.96	1,078,403.32	4,636,898.43
Due from reserve agents,	997,305.83	1,358,580.32	2,437,413.70
Due from national banks,	164,343.98	174,266.01	145,799.75
Due from State banks,	16,538.12	28,127.06	35,662.14
Banking house, etc.,		220,088.31	309,300.17
Real estate, etc.,	283,872.31	47,405.82	122,647.81
Premiums paid,	57,657.00	124,909.60	108,127.23
Cash items,	82,164.79	102,001.47	96,296.33
Bills of other banks,	143,884.00	113,267.00	195,970.00
Fractional currency,	4,096.93	6,755.47	8,571.64
Specie,	215,939.11	643,991.41	687,851.95
Legal tender notes,	182,021.00	436,767.00	272,277.00
5% fund with Treasury,		131,412.50	207,975.00
Due from U. S. Treasury,	308,270.00	1,175.00	5,627.00
Internal Revenue stamps,			494.73
Total,	\$22,779,934.48	\$21,350,080.87	\$27,764 403.04
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock,	\$7,986,000.00	\$6,985,000 00	\$6,460,000.00
Surplus fund	1,795,884.88	1,819,750.00	1,628,581.45
Undivided profits, less expenses.	557,390.69	849,201.31	1,133,698.76
National bank circulation,	6,512,779.00	3,030,100.00	4,636,594.00
State bank circulation,	3,500.00		
Due to national banks,	168,393.93	307,627.50	41,392.09
Due to State banks,	12,505.82	158,593.67	187.64
Due to Trust Companies, etc.,			559,459.28
Dividends unpaid,	14,203.69	9,284.10	15,167.93
Individual deposits,	5,455,000.58	7,956,147.50	12,121,581.71
U. S. deposits,	32,438.29	42,184.17	974,071.09
Dept.'s U. S. dis. officers,	4,293.23	7,018.34	3,140.98
Notes re-discounted,	225,242.55	68,924.08	35,000.00
Bills payable,	12,211.82	116,250.00	118,000.00
Other liabilities,			928.11
Bonds borrowed,			36,600.00
Total,	\$22,779,934.48	\$21,350 080 87	\$27,764 403.04

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

BY FRANK L. GREENE.

VERMONT ranks 35th in the list of 50 States and Territories in respect of aggregate circulation of all classes of newspapers and periodicals. She ranks 38th in respect of aggregate circulation of daily newspapers, and 37th in respect of aggregate circulation of weekly newspapers. On the face of it this does not appear to be a very high relative rank, but when we consider that Vermont is a sparsely settled rural State

and stands 40th in this same list of 50 in point of population, it is at once apparent that her ratio of newspaper readers is considerably in excess of some of her sister states who rank higher in population. So thoroughly, indeed, is the field covered by her presses that the total circulation per issue is 188,646 copies of all papers and periodicals, which means one copy to each 1.82 of her inhabitants. The aggregate number of copies issued in 1880

was 5,681,464, in 1890 was 9,189,500, and in 1900 was 15,281,431. In 1880 the wage earners engaged in the publication business numbered 371 and their total wages was \$92,959; in 1890 there were 307 wages earners who were paid \$134,386; and in 1900 there were 436 wages earners who were paid \$176,748. These latter figures show with especial emphasis what important strides the publication business has made in this State in the past ten years, and they also reveal the fact that the tendency of wages has been steadily higher, a further evidence of the rising standard of qualifications of the men and women employed.

The average circulation of daily newspapers increased from 1,050 in 1880 to 2,967 in 1900, and the average circulation of weeklies increased from 1,492 in 1880 to 2,030 in 1900.

There are to-day 77 weekly newspapers in Vermont, 10 dailies 2 of which are morning and 8 are evening newspapers, 4 monthly magazines, and 4 miscellaneous.

The number of printing establishments in this State, according to the last census, was 61, of which 37 were conducted by individual proprietors, 8 by firms, 14 by corporations and 2 were classified as miscellaneous. The capital invested was \$500,098; divided: land, \$25,987; buildings, \$52,208; machinery, \$283,029; cash and sundries, \$139,474.

Any attempt to demonstrate the growth and importance of the publication business of Vermont in recent years by the mere recital of census figures must fail of complete realization of its purpose because figures alone, while presenting some tangible idea of the development of the industry so far as bare statistics go, cannot adequately convey a sense of that higher and more consequential character of the State's newspapers and periodicals as news chronicles and moulders of public opinion. In this latter respect, the publication business of Vermont has taken wondrous strides. It is safe to say that the progressive civilization of no State in the Union is more conspicuously reflected in the character of its newspapers and periodicals than is Vermont's. It is a well understood fact at the headquarters of the leading advertising agencies, which are admittedly the best judges of newspaper standards throughout the country, that the Vermont press, taken full and by, is far and away superior to the average in rural states. It is

to be remembered that there are no crowded centers of population in Vermont in which pretentious newspapers can flourish. The local field of any one of them is limited at the start, and all the circulation that can be obtained outside of that home field must be built up here and there through a sparsely peopled territory difficult of access on the day of publication by reason of distance and infrequent mails. Notwithstanding all this, there is brought to bear in the preparation of these newspapers and periodicals a combination of editorial and mechanical skill that is worthy of a wider and more profitable field and the only explanation of the successful maintenance of such creditable productions under such adverse circumstances is to be found in the fact that the intelligent readers of this commonwealth will not put up with inferior publications and are proud of and loyally support those progressive journals that constantly seek to cater to their elevated taste.

There has been a noticable change for the better in the character of these periodicals as moulders of public opinion, also, within recent years. The old-time perfunctory or non-committal editorial comment that is so characteristic of a rural press has passed away and the Vermont newspapers of to-day are frank and courageous in their expressions of editorial opinion. For the most part they have abandoned the old-fashioned conception of their public duty as strictly political partisan organs, bound in duty to say amen to party leaders and automatically echo and re-echo the platitudes of National political platforms. They are directing their energies to the analysis and discussion of current State issues, throwing the search-light upon long unheeded State customs, laws, and governmental institutions, threshing over the *pros* and *cons* of important Vermont interests that come straight home to the doorsteps of their readers, and are in consequence giving a healthful stimulus to public thought and speculation about these matters that is gradually exerting an incalculable influence upon the liberalizing and progressive achievement of the best citizenship of the State. The intelligently directed publicity possible to a courageous and independent press is fast developing as a tremendous and hitherto comparatively unknown factor in the moulding of public sentiment in the "New Vermont."

MATERIAL SCHOOL PROGRESS.

BY HON. WALTER E. RANGER,
State Superintendent of Education.

THE material signs of educational progress in Vermont during the past ten years are hardly less notable than the evidences of progressive educational opinion, interest and effort. The facts given tell their own story. It may be said in connection with the statements of statistics that follow that, on account of incomplete reports given for certain towns, the amounts are too low rather than too high.

According to returns made to the State Department of Education, there was expended during the ten years of 1892-1901, for new school buildings, the sum of \$870,405, and for repairs the sum of \$474,917, making a total expenditure for buildings of \$1,345,322. The smallest amount was \$81,407 for the year of 1897, and the largest amount was \$200,825 for the year of 1900.

During the past ten years \$117,771 have been spent for new furniture, and \$356,564 for appliances and supplies. In 1894 the system of free text-books and supplies was adopted, increasing the public cost of schools and making a noteworthy step in educational progress. For text-books the following sums have been expended: in 1896, \$136,786; in 1897, \$45,614; in 1898, \$32,809; in 1899, \$23,045; in 1900, \$27,897; in 1901, \$45,606; in 1902, \$43,896.

There has been a gradual and moderate increase in the amount expended for teachers' salaries. This shows an upward movement during recent years in the pay of the average teacher, inasmuch as the number of teachers employed has changed but little in ten years. The following sums have been expended for teachers' salaries: in 1891, \$439,741; in 1892, \$549,980; in 1893, \$561,807; in 1895, \$575,788; in 1896, \$584,883; in 1897, \$606,345; in 1898, \$606,585; in 1899, \$623,034; in 1900, \$633,789; in 1901, \$646,377; in 1902, \$652,302.

Nearly \$10,000,000 has been expended in the past ten years for the public schools of the State. The record shows a trend of increase, the school expense for 1891 being \$574,033 and for 1901, \$1,106,099. The amounts expended yearly are as follows: in 1893, \$758,352; in 1894, \$783,805; in 1895, \$918,768; in 1896, \$1,067,405; in 1897, \$909,110; in 1898, \$933,287; in 1899, \$974,709; in 1900, \$1,074,222; in 1901, \$1,106,099; in 1902, \$1,093,942. The large increase for 1896 was due to a neces-

sarily large expenditure for free text-books.

During the past ten years many high schools have found new homes in fine buildings. Burlington has erected a splendid building for the exclusive use of its high school at a cost of \$135,000. Other towns have furnished excellent quarters for their high schools in new structures erected for all the public schools of a village. Although few high schools are permanently endowed, \$45,696 have been added to such endowments in the past ten years. Of the 85 high schools existing to-day 54 report 21,281 volumes in their libraries, of which 7,473 have been added in the past 10 years.

Thirteen of our seventeen academies report for the past ten years the expenditure of \$64,000 in new buildings and \$4,700 in new equipment. In this time their endowments have been increased to \$650,300, by the addition of \$323,500. To their libraries have been added 3,740 volumes, raising their total number of volumes to 14,505.

The past ten years has brought to our colleges a large increase in material equipment. The University of Vermont has built Williams Science Hall at a cost of \$230,000, Converse Hall costing \$125,000, and a new gymnasium at an expense of \$25,000, aggregating an expenditure of \$380,000 for new buildings. The University's endowment has been increased to \$487,750 by the addition of \$149,750. More than \$50,000 has been expended in new equipment for laboratories; Billings Library has received 21,584 new volumes and now contains 66,500.

Middlebury College has erected within the past ten years two fine and costly buildings, Warner Science Hall and Starr Library Building. The writer regrets the lack of definite information relating to other elements of well-known progress at Middlebury, but the two buildings erected are typical of her recent material advance.

Norwich University has shared in the material prosperity that has come to her sister institutions during the past ten years, though less notable than her essential progress and honor. Dewey Hall has been erected at a cost of \$26,000. An endowment of \$9,000 has been added, and her equipment has been materially improved.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

By PROF. S. W. LONDON,

Chairman of the Vermont Library Commission

THE long and well established idea that the public library is one of the most wholesome and efficient educating and refining agencies of a community has, during the last twenty years, been greatly intensified in Vermont. Marked advance has been made along all lines in this direction. Not only have the number and size of the libraries materially increased, but their quality, equipment and method of administration have been vastly improved. Tasteful and convenient buildings have been erected and in many cases provision has been made for well supplied reading rooms.

More and more the library is becoming an intellectual and educational center of the town and, best of all, its advantages are becoming constantly more easily available to the people, and its influence more extended.

The library law of 1894, giving State aid of \$100 to each new free library established, and in accordance with which the State Library Commission was appointed and organized, gave a great impetus to library interests. Under the provisions of this law ninety-seven free public libraries have been established, and in pursuance of an act of the legislature of 1900, a great need has been met, under the

direction of the Library Commission, by traveling libraries. These have been especially beneficial to the smaller and poorer towns.

One of the most encouraging and helpful phases of the advance in library matters is the increasingly generous gifts that are constantly being made for library equipment and maintenance of libraries. These gifts come both from resident and non-resident sons and daughters of Vermont and they are adding materially to the prosperity of the State. The following statistics give a brief survey of the field:

Number of public libraries in 1880, 29.

" " " " " 1890, 45.

" " " " " 1903, 154.

The increase between 1880 and 1890 was 16, and between 1890 and 1903 it was 109. It will be seen that while the number of libraries nearly doubled in the ten years from 1880 to 1890, it increased more than three fold in the period from 1890 to 1903. These figures are very significant and tell their own story.

The total endowments and gifts for establishing or maintaining public libraries in Vermont have been in round numbers as follows, since 1870: from 1870 to 1898, \$227,000; from 1898 to 1902, \$282,000; aggregating more than half a million dollars.

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE.

THE intelligence of the people of any section of the country and the degree of prosperity enjoyed by them is pretty well indicated by the amount of business done through the United States post-offices. The gross receipts of the 35 presidential offices in Vermont, in 1892, was \$265,189.10; of the 46 offices in 1902, \$413,937.83; and of the 47 offices in 1903, \$447,735.83, a gain of \$148,748.37 in 1902 over 1892, and an increase of \$33,798.00 in 1903 over 1902. The gross receipts of the fourth class offices in 1892 was \$171,635.37, and in 1902, \$195,968.96, a gain of \$24,333.59. The gross receipts of both presidential and fourth class offices in 1892 was, \$436,824.47; and in 1902, \$609,906.79; showing an excess in total receipts in 1902 of \$173,082.32, over 1892. The total value of domestic money orders issued by the post-offices in Vermont in 1892, aggregated \$539,011.47. In 1902 they amount-

ed to \$1,627,525.19; being in amount \$1,088,513.72 greater last year than ten years ago, an increase of more than 200 per cent. In 1903 the amount of domestic money orders issued was \$1,948,424.28, or \$320,899.09 more than in 1902.

The domestic money orders paid at Vermont offices in 1892 amounted to \$405,175.37, and in 1902 they aggregated \$1,063,524.85, an increase of \$658,339.48 in ten years; in 1903 they aggregated \$1,182,432.08, a gain of \$118,907.23 for the year ending June 30, last.

The Rural Free Delivery system has been rapidly and widely extended in Vermont since it was first established by the United States government. Vermont has more routes than any other State in the Union in proportion to its size and population. This system of free delivery of the mail to rural patrons of the

postal service is of inestimable benefit and advantage to the farmers of Vermont, and it has proven to be very popular with the people. There are at present 190 Rural Free Delivery routes in the State, originating at 109 post-offices. The maintenance of the system in Vermont for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, cost \$55,471.53. The carriers in the service are faithful and efficient men and well earn their compensation.

The first two Rural Free Delivery routes to be established in Vermont were those in the town of Grand Isle, which went into effect in the fall of 1896, when a few routes were being established as experiments. Senator Proctor and Judge Powers believed that the town of Grand Isle was especially favorable for the experiment. The routes were successful from the start and have proved very popular, and are to-day among the most successful routes in the State.

The number of routes and the postoffices where they originate are as follows :

One from Alburg, 2 from Arlington, 1 from Barre, 1 from Barnet, 1 from Barton, 1 from Belloys Falls, 3 from Bennington, 1 from Bethel, 1 from Bradford, 5 from Brandon, 5 from Brattleboro, 3 from Bridport, 4 from Bristol, 1 from Brookfield, 3 from Burlington, 3 from Cambridge, 2 from Cavendish, 2 from Charlotte, 1 from Chelsea, 3 from Chester, 1 from Chester Depot, 1 from Dorset, 3 from East Fairfield, 1 from East Georgia, 1 from East Hardwick, 1 from East Wallingford, 1 from East Shoreham, 5 from Enosburg Falls, 1 from Essex, 1 from Fairfield, 3 from Fairfax, 2 from Fair Haven, 1 from Felchville, 1 from Ferrisburg, 1 from Franklin, 2 from Grand Isle, 1 from Greensboro Bend, 2 from Hardwick, 1 from Highgate Center, 2 from Hyde Park, 1 from Hinesburg, 1 from Huntington, 2 from Jeffersonville, 1 from Jericho, 3 from Johnson, 2 from Ludlow, 1 from Lyndonville, 1 from Manchester Depot, 6 from Middlebury, 1 from Middletown Springs, 1 from Middlesex, 3 from Milton, 4 from Montpelier, 1 from Moretown, 4 from Morrisville, 1 from New Haven, 2 from Newport Center, 2 from North Bennington, 1 from North Clarendon, 1 from North Crafts-bury, 2 from North Ferrisburg, 1 from North Hero, 1 from North Troy, 2 from Orwell, 1 from Passumpsic, 1 from Pittsford, 1 from Pownal, 1 from Poultney, 2 from Proctorsville, 1 from Putney, 2 from Randolph, 2 from Rich-

ford, 1 from Richmond, 2 from Rutland, 4 from St. Albans, 3 from St. Johnsbury, 2 from Shelburne, 1 from Sheldon, 1 from Shoreham, 2 from South Hero, 3 from South Royalton, 1 from South Shaftsbury, 2 from Springfield, 2 from Starksboro, 3 from Stowe, 3 from Swanton, 3 from Tunbridge, 1 from Underhill, 5 from Vergennes, 1 from Waitsfield, 1 from Wallingford, 2 from Waterbury, 2 from West Salisbury, 1 from West Glover, 1 from Westminster, 1 from Whiting, 1 from Wilmington, 1 from Windsor, 1 from Wolcott, 1 from Woodstock, 2 from West Rutland, 1 from West Concord, 1 from Pawlet, 1 from Danby, 1 from Benson, 1 from Williston, 1 from East Enosburg, 1 from East Highgate. One hundred thirty-one of these routes are in the first congressional district and fifty-nine in the second.

The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General has tabulated the work done by the carriers on all the routes in the country for the six months ending June 30th last. From this tabulation it appears that Route No. 2 from St. Albans was the banner route of the State for that period. The carrier handled during the six months 51,175 pieces of mail. Next comes Route No. 1 from Burlington, whose carrier handled 47,504.

The growth of the Postoffice business throughout the country during the past six years is almost incredible. In the fiscal year of 1897, the gross receipts of the Postoffice Department amounted to \$82,665,462.73. The United States Treasury had to contribute \$12,133,392.88. as the total expenditures of the Department amounted to \$94,077,242.38. In other words the Government had to pay about one-eighth of the entire expense of the Postoffice Department.

In 1903, the total expenditures of the Department amounted to \$138,784,487.97. The gross receipts amounted to \$134,224,443.24. So in spite of the fact that the sum of twelve million dollars was appropriated for Rural Free Delivery service, the deficit was only \$3,753,955.50, or about one-thirty-fifth of the entire expenditures. This remarkable showing plainly indicates that by a wise modification of the existing postal rates and an economical administration of the Department, the Government will be able to extend the Free Delivery service in all parts of the country and at the same time make the Department self supporting.

THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

By HON. C. J. BELL.

Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

VERMONT contains a greater land and water area than any New England State, except Maine. The total land area of the State is 9,135 square miles and the total water area is 430 square miles. The territory comprises 5,846,400 acres, of which 4,724,440 acres is in farms. Of the land included in farms 2,126,624 acres are improved and 2,597,816 unimproved.

The number of farms is 33,104, valued at \$108,451,427, divided as follows: Land improvements and buildings, \$83,071,620; implements and machinery, \$7,538,490; live-stock, \$17,841,317.

The number of farms, their valuation and acreage, and the amount of value of the products of agriculture have varied considerably each decade since 1850. These changes have resulted from general conditions prevailing throughout the country. The crops harvested each year have also varied in quantity and quality according to climatic or atmospheric conditions during the seasons. According to the last Government reports, the per capita value of agricultural products in Vermont was \$98, which is exceeded only by eleven States in the Union. Vermont stands at the head of the New England States in the number of cows, other cattle and swine kept upon her farms; also in the annual quantity of hay, corn, wheat and barley raised from her soil. In the production of butter she also leads every other New England State. The yield per acre of certain farm products according to Government reports for specific years is greater in Vermont than in any other State. Vermont produces annually more maple sugar than any State, and in some seasons the crop has been nearly four-fifths of the yield in all the rest of the United States. In the year referred to the State, produced 14,218,921 pounds of sugar against 18,734,006 pounds elsewhere in the country. The Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the following figures on the amount of live stock on Vermont farms and the quantity of products raised thereon last year: Number of horses, 86,517; cows, 282,546; other cattle, 225,893; sheep, 273,876; swine, 88,624. Bushels of oats, 3,111,200; potatoes, 2,550,502; corn, 1,258,252; barley,

384,734; buckwheat, 258,900; rye, 32,837; wheat, 32,430; pounds of wool, 1,080,000; tobacco, 343,000; tons of hay, 1,177,135.

Other statistics of agriculture are furnished only by the U. S. Census. Therefore it is necessary to take the returns made in 1900 for the following products: Milk, 142,042,223 gallons; cheese, 406,659 pounds; number of chickens, 806,451; number of eggs, 6,271,880 dozen.

The most marked gains in items of farm property from 1890 to 1902 are shown in the number of cows, which increased from 231,419 to 282,546, and other cattle from 142,620 to 225,893. These gains are in the nature of permanent additions to revenue producing farm property.

The Census reports of 1890 and 1900 show that between these periods there was an appreciable improvement in agricultural conditions and values, and there are reasons for asserting that this great industry has still further improved and advanced since 1900. From 1890 to 1900 the number of farms increased 531; the acreage, 328,794 acres; the value of farms, \$2,644,130; the value of improvements, \$2,804,930; the value of live-stock, \$1,196,997; the value of farm products, \$13,205,912, and the total value of farm property \$6,646,057. The value of farm products actually increased, however, but \$9,203 985, as the sum of \$4,001,927 represents the value of farm improvements and additions to live-stock, which was included in the Census returns of 1900. The 33,104 farms are operated by 28,284 owners and 4,820 tenants. The total expenditure for the year for labor on farms, including board, was \$3,133,140.

One of the most striking features in the history of farming is the transfer of the dairying industry to the factory. Cows and milk continue to be farm property and products, but the labor of converting the milk into marketable form is mostly done at creameries and cheese factories, placing the products of these establishments in the realm of manufactures. In 1900 there were 255 such establishments in Vermont, of which 180 made butter only, 61 cheese only, and 14 cream and condensed milk, or two or more products.

Butter, cheese and condensed milk factories more than doubled in number from 1890 to 1900. In the latter year there were 184 skimming stations and 382 separators in use in creameries and branches. The production of commercial casein and other by-products from the skim milk of creameries is a new branch of the dairy interest which has been recently established and is prospering. In all the New England States in 1900 there were 493 factories producing butter, cheese and condensed milk, of which Vermont had 255, or more than one-half. The total value of these products in the New England States was \$11,182,883, of which amount Vermont is credited with \$5,656,265, or more than 50 per cent. The total amount of milk bought or received from patrons in 1900 by the Vermont creameries and factories for butter only was 382,646,771 pounds, costing \$3,262,211.

There were also gathered 22,868,877 pounds of cream costing \$888,955. The amount of butter made was 22,453,381 pounds, valued at \$4,712,291.

For cheese 44,691,588 pounds of milk were used, valued at \$378,071. For making condensed milk 4,940,744 pounds of milk were used, valued at \$47,967. The manufacture of casein in 1900 amounted to 399,200 pounds, valued at \$22,298.

The figures of the census of 1890 and 1900 covering the butter, cheese and condensed milk factories form interesting reading. These establishments increased in number during this period from 123 to 255; the capital invested grew from \$367,892 to \$1,222,892; the number of hands employed increased from 263 to 522; the wages paid from \$77,603 to \$236,377; the cost of materials from \$1,387,445 to \$4,885,289 and the value of products from \$1,662,641 to \$5,656,265. This is a gain of over 250 per cent in 10 years in the value of the manufactured products of the dairy industry in Vermont. Of course a very large portion of the butter product in 1890 was made on farms and in dairies, and consequently was included in the census returns covering farm products. Since the census was taken in 1900 the butter product of the creameries in the State has materially increased year by year. The statistics gathered for 1902 show that Vermont creameries manufactured fully 25,000,000 pounds of butter. The product of the cheese factories in 1902 was, in round numbers, 3,900,000 pounds.

The following table shows the number and acreage of farms, and value of farm property, June 1, 1900, classified by principal source of income, with percentages:

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.	Number of Farms.	Total Number of Acres in Farms.	Total Value of Farm Property.
The State.....	33,104	4,724,440	\$108,451,427
Hay and grain.....	2,519	291,369	6,528,640
Vegetables.....	679	34,944	1,007,100
Fruit.....	204	13,363	598,690
Live stock.....	7,323	987,147	22,499,010
Dairy produce.....	16,700	2,538,948	63,251,427
Tobacco.....	38	5,554	139,340
Sugar.....	45	3,691	75,730
Flowers and plants.....	28	308	164,400
Nursery products.....	5	565	32,925
Miscellaneous.....	5,563	848,581	13,855,163

In addition to the acreage devoted to cereals there are nearly 18,000 acres of grain cut green for hay and 39,500 acres corn forage or ensilage.

While the hay and forage crop leads, with a value of \$10,544,825 in 1899, but few think that the forest product is second, with a value of \$2,108,518; then potatoes, valued at \$1,333,730; followed by corn, valued at \$1,180,505; next come oats, \$941,711; then maple sugar and syrup, \$598,953, which frequently reaches nearer \$1,000,000 in value; followed by fruit, \$450,429; then miscellaneous vegetables, \$370,000, making a total of \$18,170,279. receipts from the soil.

The average value per acre of some crops is as follows: Flowers and plants, \$1,541.45; nursery products, \$670.61; small fruits, \$204.62; onions, \$192.32; miscellaneous vegetables, \$70.68; potatoes, \$47.04; cereals, \$15.28, and orchard fruits, \$10.53.

Rutland county harvests the largest tonnage of wild grasses, being 1,337 tons; leading also with a yield of 387,457 bushels of potatoes; Orleans county the most millet, being 1,228 tons and of Alfalfa or Lucern 21 tons; Essex county claims the largest percentage of clover, amounting to 1,028 tons. In tame and cultivated grasses Franklin county leads with 109,009 tons; while Windsor county is feeding 1,889 tons of corn stalks, nearly one-third of the corn stalks fed in the State.

There are only 17 States that grow greater tonnage of hay or forage crops, each of them having many times our acreage.

We use the sun and rain to grow most of our crops; only 298,710 square feet of land under glass being used.

GOOD ROADS.

BY HON. J. O. SANFORD,
State Highway Commissioner.

VERMONT was among the first of the States to make radical changes for better administration of State and town road affairs, and for permanent improvement of public roads. In 1892 a law was enacted that required each town to elect a Road Commissioner who shall have the care and management of the roads in his town, and expend all public money for roads. At the same time the State adopted a system of State aid to towns for permanent work on the main roads. The State aid fund is created by a direct tax, and added to this is the revenue that comes to the State for license fees under the new liquor law. This road fund is apportioned to the towns on a basis of road mileage.

The road mileage of the State is 14,910 miles, and the available fund for permanent road work in 1903 was \$92,435.69. This sum was apportioned to 288 towns, cities and villages, proportioned to the number of miles of road in each. This money has been expended in construction work on the worst places on the main roads. The specifications require: 1st, thorough drainage; 2d, stone foundation where artificial foundation is needed; 3d, surfacing with good road material; 4th, compacting and finishing into a smooth and shapely road; and 5th, culverts substantially built of stone or tile. The State as a whole is well supplied with good road material. Many miles of old stone walls, unsightly and useless for other purposes, are used in foundation work. Rock of good quality for road work is waiting for the crusher in all sections. Good gravel is generally available, and as necessity demands new sources for road material are being found.

For road maintenance, the towns assess a road tax which is collected in money. This tax for 1903 amounted to \$369,472.76. A small portion of this money goes for permanent work in connection with the State work. The greater portion is expended by the town commissioners in the care and repairs of the roads.

The boon of State aid for highway improvements gave the people courage and is a great incentive to effort in improving not only the

roads, but our public schools and all public institutions, and the farms as well. It would be difficult to estimate the benefits that have accrued to the State by reason of this movement.

The roads are greatly improved. There was slow progress made at first, owing to inclination to continue old methods, and there was lack of knowledge and experience in road work of permanent character. Formerly the roads generally were of uneven surface, and a succession of mud holes. Now mud holes on our main roads are few, and the roads generally in good condition. All our roads are gradually improving, and without fear of contradiction I make the statement that the country roads in Vermont are in better condition than that class of roads in other States that have been building roads at State expense.

Other States granting State aid for roads expend large sums in costly roads in proximity to cities or localities that are thickly populated. In Vermont our system extends into every town, and the poor town with a small grand list and large road mileage receives greater proportional benefit than the larger places. The State money is all expended on the worst sections on the main roads in every town. As these roads are improved in a permanent manner it costs the town less to maintain them, and more can be done on the other roads.

Of course there are towns that have poor roads, and while we have good school laws, some towns have poor schools. And so it is with everything. There are cases of poor town management, and all degrees of efficiency in the men chosen for Road Commissioners. But as towns are not entitled to receive their apportionment until they have faithfully expended the amount to the satisfaction of the State Highway Commissioner in permanent road work according to specifications furnished by him, there is an inducement and motive for towns to make diligent efforts to avail of the benefits of the law.

The increasing summer travel in Vermont is an incentive to road improvement. Summer boarders now come to nearly every town

in the State. This brings good influences to bear upon the people, which is shown in better roads and improved farms and home surroundings, and cleaner roadsides. There is value in road side beauty. The natural attractions and beauty of the road side cost nothing, and the country people are showing regard for it. May the time soon come when our road sides will be clean from the conspicuous advertisements of cheap trash and plunder, patent medicines and all unholy things.

The change that has been made from narrow to wide tired wagons has been very helpful in improving the roads. Since it is known that a load is more easily moved with a wide tired wagon on a good road, and also that a narrow tired wagon is a road destroyer, while the wide tire is a road builder in compacting and keeping a hard, smooth surface, there seems to be no reason why wide tired wagons for heavy work should not be exclusively used.

The highway law is well devised for conditions existing in Vermont and promises to accomplish good results.

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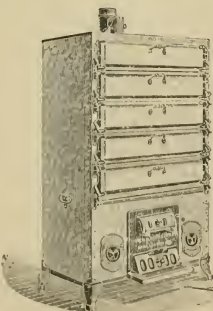
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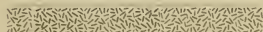
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